in spending Sundays or other leisure time in visiting nearby wooded areas with his family, especially in teaching his young daughter to know and appreciate the beauties of nature.

L. W. Orr, R. A. St. George, and F. M. Wadley.

A NEW SPECIES OF LASPEYRESIA, A BEAN PEST FROM TROPICAL AMERICA (Lepidoptera: Olethreutidae).

By Carl Heinrich,

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine,
U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following description is offered in response to requests for a name for a species that appears to be of some importance as a pest of beans in Peru, and which lately has been intercepted at our border quarantine stations in beans from Mexico. It apparently attacks all varieties—lima beans, string beans, and soybeans.

Laspeyresia leguminis, new species.

(Plate 4, Figs. 1–5.)

Male: Antenna rather stout and somewhat compressed laterally; very shortly pubescent; scales pale gray to clay color, the scaling thicker and more abundant on the basal fourth of the shaft. Labial palpus with second segment long, extending almost to top of face; ashy gray, the scales fuscous or pale brown, tipped with white; paler on inner side, sometimes with a reddish or rust-colored suffusion on upper edge of third segment. Head and thorax cinereous, darker on middle of thorax. Fore wing rough scaled, with several small clumps of slightly-raised scales on area between base and outer third and a projecting fan of scales along inner margin for a slight distance from base; general color drab gray, the dark pattern markings, when distinguishable, blackish fuscous (more or less suffused in some specimens and in a few completely so); an irregularly shaped, blackish-fuscous subtornal spot; subapical bar blackish fuscous, divided at middle, with one arm extending to mid termen, the other downward to about vein 4, in some specimens the arms enclosing a contrasted, pale-yellowish or orange spot; apical area beyond subapical bar pale, gray, yellowish, or orange; a dark-fuscous spot on outer third of cell, sometimes extending to costa and inner margin to form a dark, transverse fascia; in strongly marked specimens an obscure, pale, smooth spot just beyond cell in area between veins 3 and 8, edged by slightly raised scales; cilia pale drab gray, in some specimens more or less suffused with reddish ocherous. Hind wing grayish brown to brown; cilia paler. Alar expanse 16–20 mm.

Genitalia (fig. 1) figured from type. Harpe with cucullus elongate triangular, densely spined toward inner (lower) margin; neck incurvation deep. Aedeagus long, slender, curved; cornuti a cluster of short, thin, flattened spines.

Female: Essentially like the male in color and markings; antenna more slender, hind wing darker.

Alar expanse 18–22 mm.

Genitalia (fig. 2) figured from paratype from Cañete, Peru. Ductus bursae sclerotized from about one-third of its length from junction with bursa copulatrix and with a small sclerotized collar at middle. Ductus seminalis from ductus bursae just beyond the sclerotized part of tube. Bursa weakly granulate, especially toward ductus bursae. Signa slender, sharp, thornlike, with broad bases. In the membrane behind and caudad of genital opening a pair of elongate, triangular, sclerotized plates.

Type and paratypes.—No. 56477 U. S. National Museum.

Type locality.—"Foa", Peru.

Food plant.—Beans.

Remarks.—Described from male type and one male paratype from the type locality (reared 19 Aug. 1930) and six male paratypes from Lima, Peru (reared Aug. 1930 and 15 Sept. 1940, all the foregoing submitted by Dr. Johannes Wille under his numbers 175-30 and 67-40), two female paratypes from Cañete, Peru (reared 22 May, 1942 by E. J. Hambleton, one male and one female paratype from Trinidad River, Panama (June and March, 1912, August Busck, collector), two female paratypes from Tabogilla Island, Panama (Feb. 1912, Busck), and one female paratype from San Salvador, El Salvador (reared 25 Jan. 1933 by S. Calderon). Both Dr. Wille and Mr. Hambleton report that the larvae were doing extensive damage to bean crops in Peru, boring into the stems and pods. Adults have also been reared and larvae and pupae taken at our Mexican border quarantine stations from string beans from Tepic, Nayarit, Mexico, indicating that the species has a wide distribution in Central and South America. It has not as yet been found in the United States.

Explanation of Plate.

Fig. 1. *Laspeyresia leguminis*, new species. Genitalia of male with one harpe omitted.

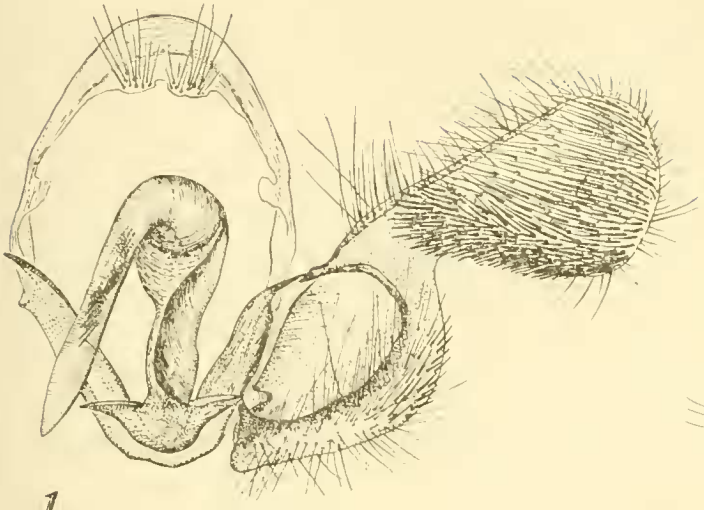
Fig. 2. Genitalia of female.

Fig. 3. Head of male.

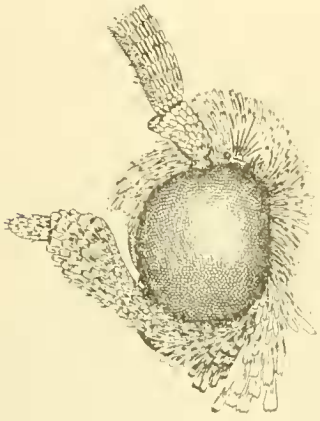
Fig. 4. Fore wing of specimen with strongly contrasted markings.

Fig. 5. Fore wing of suffused specimen.

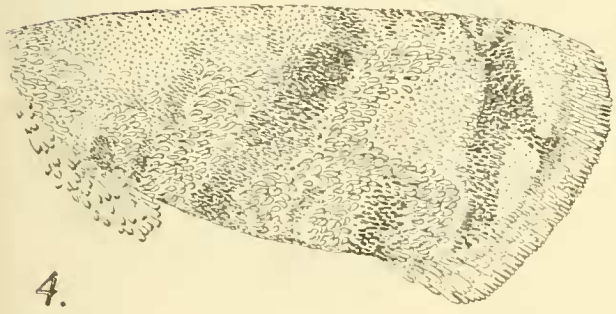
Drawings made under the author's supervision by Mrs. Sara H. DeBord of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.



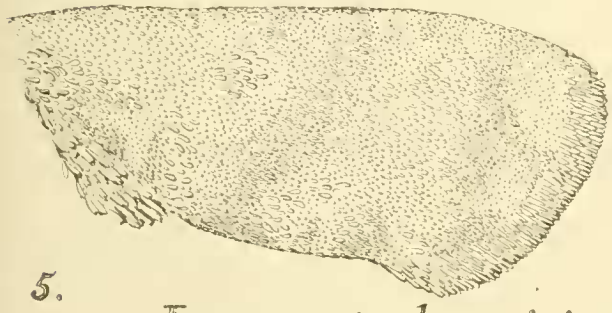
1.



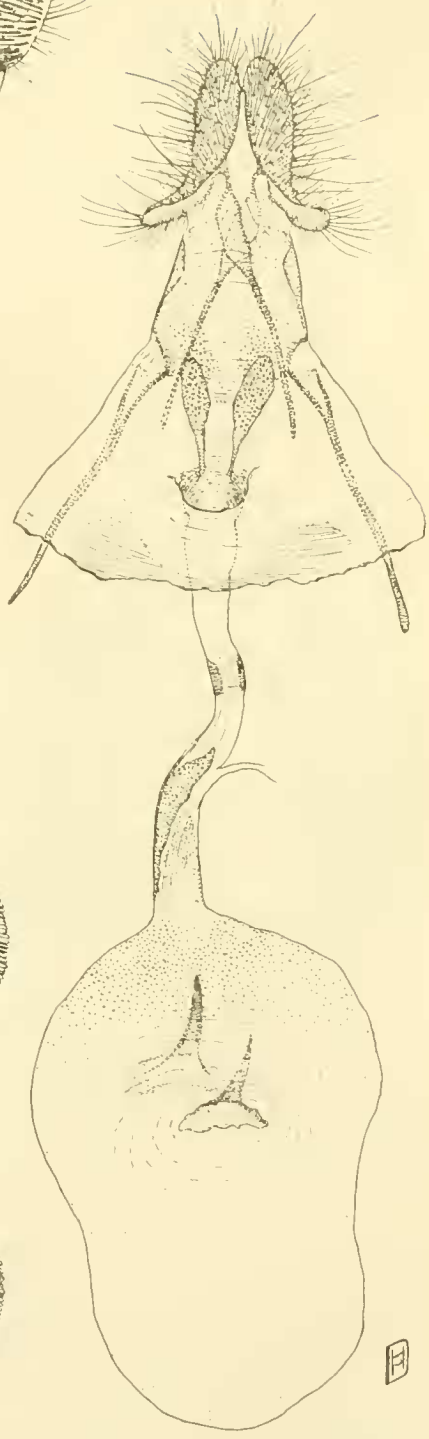
3.



4.



5.



2.

Laspeyresia leguminis, new species